THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 137½.

CITY ITEMS.

Interesting Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, May 30, 1865.—*Mr. Rufus Somerby:*—Having learned from a reliable source that you have twelve artists engaged upon the great work of illustrating the principal events connected with the assassination and last days of our late beloved President, and that said work is to go at once to Chicago for exhibition,—we would respectfully request that our citizens may be favored with a few representations, while en route to the West. Concert Hall shall be at your free disposal if you will name such time as you will accept it for the purpose mentioned above. From your well known gifted elocutionary powers, familiarity with the taste of the public, and most perfect knowledge of the subject now in question, we have every reason to expect an evening of rare interest, and beg that you will not refuse our earnest solicitations to visit this city.

James Lowry, Jr.,	Thomas M. Marshall,
William Philips,	Thomas R. Hamilton,
George Bingham,	Wm. F. Johnston,
Henry A. Weaver,	W. W. Bradshaw,

And many others.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter requesting me to favor the citizens of Pittsburgh with a few exhibitions of the great work of art, representing the scenes and incidents in the memorable national tragedy, is just received, and I hasten to reply. It was my intention to have proceeded directly to Chicago, yet I cannot overlook the claims of the citizens of Pittsburgh, from whom, in years past, I have received so many marks of favor. In accepting the invitation so politely tendered, I beg leave to return my thanks for the generosity you have evinced in offering the free use of Concert Hall, and for the flattering manner in which you have alluded to my humble abilities.

If agreeable to you, I would respectfully suggest Monday evening, June 12th, as the opening night of the entertainment. Very truly yours,

RUFUS SOMERBY.

TO HONS. J. Lowry, Jr., Wm. F. Johnston, H. A. Weaver, and others.

Just Received.

An extensive stock of men and boy's braid, straw and leghorn hats. Also, men and boy's patent steel spring brim hats. All of which will be sold at the extensive popular hat and cap establishment of Wm. Fleming, No. 120 Wood street, at less prices than any other house in the city.

P. S. The attention of country merchants are invited to an examination of our stock, as our facilities are such as to enable us to sell at the lowest New York prices.

Fine Perfumery.

And Toilet articles, of all kind; Soaps, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Hair Dyes, and everything in the Drug line, for sale at Felton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Organs.

Prince & Co.'s world renowned Automatic Organs, School Organs and Melodeons, new stock just received by Charlotte Blume, sole wholesale and retail agent.

Engraving of President Lincoln.

The best Richie's fine engraving of President Lincoln at Pollock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Fruit Wax.

The best and cheapest in the city, sold at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Knabe's Unrivaled Pianos.

Splendid new stock just received by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, sole agent.

Haines Bros. Celebrated Pianos.

Prices from $300 upwards. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Albums.

Albums, Albums, at Pollock's, opposite the Postoffice.

IMPORTANT MISSION.—HON. JOHN COVODE will leave this week for the South and West and New Orleans, having had important matters connected with the successful re-organization of Government in those States bordering on the Mississippi, recently in rebellion, committed to his charge and superintendency. The results of his mission, it being with a view to ascertain, from personal observation, in connection with the *loyal citizens* of those States—Mississippi, Louisiana, &c., to learn their wishes and views about a reconstruction safe to themselves and the Parent Government, will be reported to the Government in due time.

CREDIT.—The article on "the wool clip and its price," in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, should have been credited to the New York *Economist*, as good authority as the reader could desire.

Address of Rev. Theodore Monod.

The Sympathy of France for the United States.

On Monday evening last says the New York *Evening Post* the Rev. Theodore Monod, of Paris, delivered a lecture in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in regard to the actual feeling of the French people concerning the late civil and democratic institutions. The lecturer is a Protestant clergyman, and one of the editors of a Protestant weekly journal in Paris. After congratulating the audience upon the successful termination of the war, and speaking of the great sorrow which has fallen upon the nation in the death of its Chief Magistrate, Dr. Monod said that the feeling of the people of France during the war had been misunderstood by many in the United States; he understood how it was that we look upon the attitude of the French press, and the utterances of statesmen as unfriendly to our success, inquiring why they did not encourage us in the more doubtful moments of our struggle with slavery and treason.

There have been many men in France who have not thought with the masses of the people; they were those who had not fully understood the question; the French people were not misinformed by those whose desire it was to misinform them. The pecuniary interests of many of the people had been affected on account of the war, and many were influenced less by the conscience than by their personal interests. And though, at first, they looked only at the surface of things, saw something in the bravery and perseverance of the South that elicited the admiration of all and the sympathy of some, and yet, those who looked deeper into the subject could see that it was not a struggle for independence on the part of the people.

The friends of democracy in Europe, Dr. Monod continued, were always in favor of the South, while the friends of liberty were invariably in favor of the North. He had received a letter from some of the papers of France to show that the feeling in favor of the North was general throughout that country. The list contained the *Siecle*, *Le Temps*, the *Opinion Nationale* and other journals. The lecturer said that the people of France were restrained from showing their sympathy with the North by the police, which prevented public gatherings. The masses of the French people had been with us from the beginning. At the commencement of the war the Protestant ministers wrote a letter sympathizing with the North, signed it with three hundred names, sent it to England, where it received four thousand more signatures, and then it was transmitted to America.

In conclusion, the lecturer spoke of the joy with which the news of the fall of Richmond was received in Paris, and of the sorrow with which Frenchmen heard of the assassination of President Lincoln. Dr. Monod remarked that Mr. Lincoln's death had increased everywhere in the world the love of democratic institutions.

SEVENTEEN YEARS' LOCUSTS—INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THEM.—The Syracuse (N.Y.) *Journal* has the following concerning the seventeen years' locusts: These destructive insects are making their appearance in great numbers in this section, and fears are beginning to be entertained that they will commit wide-spread devastation among the growing crops. As far as we can learn, the valley of the Onondaga seems at present to be more infested with these marauders than any other locality in this neighborhood; but they are beginning to show themselves in the outskirts of the city, and doubtless before long few places will be exempt from their ravages. The insect is called the seventeen years' locust from the belief that its life is prolonged to that extent in the imperfect state, and undoubted testimony, both from popular and scientific sources, goes to show that it appears at intervals of seventeen years. The proper name of the insect is the "harvest fly," though popularly known by the name of "locust." It belongs to the genus *cicada* (grasshopper), and is the *C. Septendecim* of Linnæus. In its perfect state it is of a black color, the anterior edge and principal veins of its transparent wings and covers being orange red. Near the tips of the covers there is a dusky zigzag line in the form of the letter W. Though found upon most all kinds of trees, except moss evergreens, it prefers the oak. The perfect insect emerges from the ground from February to the middle of June, according to latitude and the warmth of the season. It is never found in low alluvial lands, and a dry air is necessary for the perfection of the drumming. On approaching its final change, it leaves the earth on a warm night, and ascends a tree, on which, in a short time, the puna skins bursts on the back, and the perfect cicada comes forth. The ground is sometimes riddled like a honeycomb by these insects, which in about six weeks are all dead. The larvæ and eggs are destroyed by ants and other insects, by birds, toads, frogs and various reptiles, and these mischievous visitors are to some extent reduced in numbers. When turned up by the plow, blackbirds and hogs are said to feed great quantities of them, while many perish in transition stages, and others are killed by falling from trees. If this be so, good policy should induce every farmer to cultivate the hog and spare the blackbird.

GENERALS SCOTT AND SHERMAN.—The two Generals had an interview at West Point a few days ago. General Scott remarked to General Sherman: "I am glad to see you here to-day, brother. You have made a great name, sir; you broke the back of the rebellion, sir."

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Prince Napoleon's Speech—Its Democracy Distasteful to the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, of late date, states that Prince Napoleon's discourse has not produced on the Emperor the effect anticipated by the Empress regent and the ministers. His Majesty has taken the matter very coolly, and probably thinks that the democratic vehemence of his cousin will rally round himself the more backward conservatives. The Court is said to be angry, because the Emperor is not as angry as itself; the Prince, because the Court is angry and the Emperor indifferent; and the ministers, not knowing whether in disavowing the Prince they may not in reality be disavowing their master, are as angry as the others.

In the speech alluded to, which was made at the inauguration of a monument to the first Napoleon, at Ajaccio, in Corsica, Prince Napoleon uttered sentiments that appears to have greatly surprised and alarmed some of the imperialists at home. Much of the speech consisted of a panegyric on the great Emperor, and strangely enough, the orator represented him as a champion of Democracy. But that portion of the oration relating to this country interests us especially, and as it is very striking and not too long to copy, we quote it. He said:

"To develop a State with which we can have no dispute either with regard to frontiers or supremacy of influence, whilst can and ought to be our natural ally, carrying on an extensive trade, procuring raw materials, which we cannot raise in our climate, purchasing our manufactures, which its incipient civilization does not allow it to produce, powerful by its navy, and unable to be other than the ally of France—all these considerations decided Napoleon to make the friendship of the United States an axiom of his policy. He well knew that democracies are especially sensible to respectful attentions and that to gain their friendship it is enough to consider their interests, but that an appeal must also be made to their generous sentiments. On receiving intelligence of Washington's death, on the 14th of December, 1799, Napoleon not only went into mourning himself but caused the whole army to do the same by issuing the following order of the day:—

"'Washington is dead. The great man fought against tyranny; he consolidated the liberties of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French nation, as to all freemen in both the old and new worlds, especially to the soldiers of France, who, like him and the American soldiers, fight for equality and liberty.'

He even went farther, when, in 1803, he ceded Louisiana. To cede a French territory for money was not enough for him, and the American soldiers, fight for equality and liberty.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1865.

"An Unpleasant Point Reached."

We are assured by the *Owl*, an English journal, edited by the private Secretary of Lord PALMERSTON, that "the question of paying an indemnity for the losses the Americans have sustained by the depredations of the *Alabama*, have reached an unpleasant point," and, as partly explanatory of this, it is added, "the British Cabinet has intimated that it is not intended to pay these damages, and that international law is on our side." Accepting this as authoritative, and the report that President JOHNSON has renewed the notification given by Mr. LINCOLN to the British Cabinet, that indemnification will be exacted in all cases, as well founded, we are enabled to understand what is the "point" that has been reached, and wherein, according to the British journal, it is "unpleasant." It is to be remarked, that this is the British view of the case; but in it may be involved considerations which to our apprehension would require a different form of expression. We infer that the British Cabinet finds itself confronted by the demand for indemnity, in terms that admit of no doubt, either as to their meaning or the only alternative in case of refusal. We ought, perhaps, before adopting the conclusion that a war between the two countries is imminent, or even possible, to have better testimony of British sentiment and policy. If the journal quoted knows that the British Cabinet has really determined not to pay indemnity, then we can understand that, taking into the account the provocations and sensitiveness of American feeling, the view of the case, from a British stand-point, may be termed "unpleasant."

Conciliation.

Thus far in our progress towards peace, the bitterness and animosity of the southern people toward the Federal Government, has failed to show itself with anything like the force or virulence predicted in sympathizing quarters. The bitter undying hatred of everything having an odor of the old Union about it, has thus far failed to exhibit itself in anything like serious army against the resumption of authority by the old government. There are, to be sure, numerous enough ebullitions of spite and hatred toward the old flag. This though, has rather the look of an escapade to relieve the sting of defeat, than of any deliberate purpose to wreak vengeance upon their conquerors for the misfortunes they have brought upon themselves. It would be anamolous in human nature and history to see an instant and hearty acquiescence in favor of restoring the authority against which they had staked so much to destroy. But the necessities of their situation must in the natural course of events compel them, *nolens volens* to co-operate in the establishment of a stable authority over them. We can forgive them for the exhibition of a little obstinacy and malevolence now, with a pretty sure promise of general good behavior in the future. Indeed the people of the South never were at heart opposed to the Union though they were *per force* in arms against it, their sympathies never were with the rebellion. The consequences of the rebellion in a famished, desolate and distracted country must more than anything else, cause a unity among the people of the South, in favor of good order, not to say Union. The manifestations of good will from the North, coupled with self interest will not be long in dissipating the remnants of acerbity in the South. They have nothing to lose by giving up all feeling and appearance of hostility; and they have everything to gain by yielding a hearty acquiescence in the establishment of the authority of the Federal Government.

Dealing Leniently with Treason.

There are not wanting persons of influence and prominence who are taking the position that the master spirits of the rebellion should be leniently dealt with. These persons find serious legal obstacles to punishing the leading conspirators as *traitors*. Because under the operations of the humane principles of public law, which recognizes rebels as alien enemies, and treats them as belligerents while the rebellion lasts, it is insisted that we are still bound to consider them as alien enemies, entitled to all the immunities of belligerents, whom therefore we cannot punish as traitors. This view of the matter is plainly unsound, and has no precedent in international law. It was for us alone to decide as we did, to treat the rebels during the war, as belligerents. To such dimensions did the rebellion extend that it was not possible, humanely speaking, to mete out to all of them the punishment due to traitors. The construction to be put upon the terms of LEE's surrender is somehow to be twisted into sustaining these fallacies. For it is urged, the granting to them parole, is an acknowledgment of their *status* as "prisoners of war," and as such wants nothing to regard them as public enemies and not traitors. The simple process of exchanging these men, or declaring them exchanged, after the war is over, and thus remitted back to the *status* of citizens, is something quite incomprehensible to the advocates of "leniency." Having thus withdrawn the belligerent rights, humanely extended in a time of war, to citizens in a time of peace, they are liable to be dealt with according to the law, and if amenable, punished as traitors.

There is a sufficient answer to the proposition that these men have become public enemies, and are therefore not liable to punishment by our municipal laws. How have they become public enemies? By their own acts, or by the act of somebody else? By their own act. It is a maxim of the law that no one can take advantage of their own wrongs, and the war being ended, we may withdraw the belligerent rights, granted during the time of rebellion, leaving them to be dealt with under the municipal law. The farther this subject is investigated, the more clearly it appears that the safest method in dealing with these men is to adhere to the established order of the land. To quote the N. Y. *Post*:

> It is not vengeance that the people want. No one cares to see Jeff. Davis hanged, or to see the wretched leaders, who are his fit associates, swing from the gallows—deadly as their guilt has been. There is no thirst for blood, no desire to take out of the hands of the Almighty the vengeance which he has declared is His alone. But the people of the United States do wish to uphold the dignity of their government and the majesty of the laws. They have fought, with lavish outpouring of blood and treasure, for four years, to vindicate the majesty of the laws, which they will not consent should now be suffered to fall into contempt. They are not willing to condone the offences of those who, taking the life of the nation, have thus made themselves amenable to trial for high treason.
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> Some appear unable to comprehend that the majesty of law, dispensing full its strength in arm, in which secures the enduring peace of society, guards the sanctity of the home and family of the State, and makes possible on earth the order which is "Heaven's first law," such men are too often willing to pardon offences which the laws punish, especially if committed by those who are culpably blind to the fatal consequences of their misguided philanthropy. They forget that such a course is nothing less than a premium held out to criminals, and that the result must be to replace a regulated society by virtual anarchy. These are the men who, instead of hanging Devils, and think it punishment enough that he has failed; would they forgive a burglar on the score that he had not got away with his plunder? Such mistaken mercy brings law into contempt; it is fatal to all right principles of government, and can not stand the test of common sense.

Who Pays.

Some of the victims of misplaced confidence in the rebel cotton loan, in the English market, are worrying themselves about getting their money back. A writer in the London *News* thinks the Federal Government should, in some way, insure the redemption of the bonds which, considering that the object for which the bonds were issued was the destruction of the Government, is refreshingly cool! Nevertheless, this is perfectly natural, and fairly illustrates British intelligence, and the British idea of equity. Having lent the rebels the degree of aid they believed would suffice to overthrow the Government and establish a slave confederacy, and the attempt having failed utterly, and entailed a loss of everything, British cupidity begins to show itself in the absurd idea our Government should interpose seas to enable British capitalists to get their money back. In this is displayed the same ignorance and mendacity that lay at the bottom of the belief that the rebellion would not be put down. John Bull has learned something, if it has been a costly operation.

SOUTHERN WHITE AND BLACK POPULATION.—Fears are entertained in the South that a social war is at hand between the white and black population. Such a thing is not impossible, for who can say that all the penalties for enslaving human beings so long have been paid? It is true the Southern slaveholder has paid fearfully, but the measure of justice may not be full. We hope never to see a social war there—a war between the two races. But in the mysterious ways of Providence there is no knowing what may be reserved for that section of our land, which has been the theatre of oppression and wrong for so many years, and where war even to absolute subjugation has all the time existed. It is true that all the blood that has flowed has been from the lash; nevertheless, it was the chosen instrument of the warfare that subjugated one race to the other. Should the tables be turned it would be but the continuation of the warfare, with new results. We hope never to see a war of races, and believe we never shall; but looking at justice, who can say that the scales yet hang at an even balance?

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—It is suspected, by well informed persons, that there is some ground for the rumor of an extra session of Congress at an early day. The President, no doubt, feels not little embarrassment in dealing with the question of reconstruction without further legislation and instruction from the people through their representatives. Called to meet during the dog days, the session would probably be a brief one. But it has not been called yet.

Fears of Returning Soldiers.

We profess not to be of the number or the class who expect our returning soldiers to be a terror and a curse to society. The great body and the great heart of the nation do not entertain this silly apprehension. It is not a matter of surprise that such as had no esteem for our soldiers in the field should have little respect for them on their return. The number of such persons, however, is small.

Our army, in this war, has not been composed of the same sort of men that usually constitute the soldiery of a country, but of a far better class of men. No army ever had so extensive a moral and religious agency employed for its benefit. The best of mail facilities have been enjoyed, for keeping up, through epistolary correspondence, influences of home upon the absent men. Through letters and through the press, they have been kept in constant mindfulness of the ties that bound them to home, society and of the love and respect felt for them in neighborhoods where they belonged. Our soldiers knew what they were fighting for—government, peace, liberty, union, and their voluntary and severe sufferings for these ends have made them dearer to them than ever before. This gives strong assurance that they will not be disturbers of society, or worthless members of it.

That among so large a number of men, as compose our armies, there should be some, nay, many bad characters, is not surprising, and it is not strange that, on returning from their long course of campaigning to the city of Washington, some should be guilty of misconduct and excesses. But that these give ground for alarm, to the extent that some have felt it, we utterly disbelieve. The drinking, and consequently bad conduct referred to, was very limited, compared with the immense multitude of men suddenly brought together, and suddenly released, in a measure, from the close discipline of soldier life. This evil will grow rapidly less as men approach and enter the old home scenes, and mingle, as sons, brothers and fathers, with those whom they love. Employment, in their individuality, will give new direction and impulse to their thoughts. The renewed and diversified associations in which they will be placed, will be helps to virtuous conduct. The *esprit du corps* of the soldier will be gently overlaid by the feelings of the citizen, the affections of the husband and father, and the offices of common life.

We believe our soldiers will be useful and honored members of society; as a class of men, their morals are not below the average. The bad ones should not be taken as samples but as exceptions in which they will be pheed, will be helps and awaken love. Time is a great restorer. Employment, profit, home feelings are efficient auxiliaries.

New Publications.

OUR GREAT CAPTAINS, GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, and FARRAGUT; New York, 1865; CHARLES B. RICHARDSON.

This is a handsomely prepared book, both as to authorship and publication. Each of the famous leaders is presented in a fine, engraved likeness and in a brief, but well written biography, the whole making a volume of 240 pages. The history of each of these heroes of the Rebellion is fresh in the minds of the people. This recital of their deeds will not be the less, but the more attractive on that account. The personal history of some of them is interesting, but the chief value of these narratives is in their relation to the affairs of the country, in which these officers so largely and honorably participated.

We may say, along with our commendation of these biographies, that we cannot appreciate the taste that introduces, as the characteristic of Gen. Sherman, his rude rebuff of two respectable delegates of the Christian Commission who offered themselves with *supplies* for sick and wounded soldiers, and especially on the course allegation that "crackers and *oats* are more necessary for my men, than ministers and tracts." Such things do not beautify a life, but they are odious in a history.

The work may be had at Davis, Clark & Co's, 95 Wood St., Pittsburgh. Price, $1.75.

MY MARRIED LIFE AT HILLSIDE, by BARRY GRAY. HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.

This is a well written book in the style of humor that characterizes the Sparrowgrass papers, and, we suspect, from the same pen. It purports to give a variety of scenes and incidents in the domestic life of a moderately fast and easy man, lately escaped from bachelorship, which provoke abundance of laughter, if the readers have any of the article in them.

It is for sale by KAY & Co., Wood street.

SERMON, on the Quadrennial Confederacy, by the Rev. DR. PAGE.

This sermon, preached in Allegheny, is full of patriotic sentiments. By an incidental allusion to it, we learn that DR. PAGE solemnized the marriage rites between JEFFERSON DAVIS and MISS HOWELL, of Natchez, in 1845.

MEMORIAL SERMON AND ADDRESS, on the death of the President.

The sermon is by the Rev. Mr. SNIVELY, and the address by DR. JACOBUS, both of St. Andrew's Church. These discourses published together are well worthy to be read.

OBSEQUIES OF THE REV. ELISHA P. SWIFT, D. D.

These funeral discourses by Drs. JACOBUS, WILSON and HOWARD, were delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. SWIFT had been for many years the pastor. They are handsomely published in a pamphlet form, and can be purchased at the city bookstores.

Southern Sentiment.

The views and feelings of Southern people, since the close of the rebellion, are not uniform. It would be unreasonable to expect that they would be. Interests, tempers, prejudices, positions must affect the sentiments of the people and produce diversity. If they all seemed to think and feel alike, it would be a suspicious circumstance, and lead to the opinion that they were only seeming. All submit, of course, to the necessity of the case; but not all with equal grace. The speech of some is venomous and highly provoking. These are foolish people, swayed by passion, not by principle nor by policy. Others have more sense and philosophy, and try to make the best of their lot. Some, no doubt, are glad to be on good terms again with the old Government and its friends.

The diversity will gradually and, we hope, speedily disappear. The gentle influences of peace, good government, and friendly assurances, will quiet fears, allay anger, inspire hope and awaken love. Time is a great restorer. Employment, profit, home feelings are efficient auxiliaries.

SOUTHERN FARMERS HIRING NEGROES.—Some of the Southern farmers, the wiser ones of them, recognize it as a fixed fact that slavery is abolished—gone up forever. They are, accordingly, hiring the negroes to work on the soil, raising subsistence for themselves and their families. This will be to the benefit of both employees and laborers. The work will be done better and cheaper, perhaps not at first, but when the new system gets fairly agoing.

Some of the Southern people, both white and black, have not yet got the hang of the new order of things. The darkies, accustomed to think that work belongs to slavery, can't see why they should work when they are free, and the whites cannot swallow the idea of paying negroes for their work. But this difficulty will be transient with both. There is hope in the doctrine that "things is working." Emancipation, both of whites and blacks, is a *fait accompite*, or in better English, "the thing is did."

SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS.—JOHN MITCHELL, the *effete* Irish patriot, the late editor of JEFF. DAVIS' organ at Richmond, has found congenial company and employment in the office of the New York *News*. Whether this is getting up or down for him, is a question that it would be hard to decide. When he was doing the work of traitors in Richmond, and uttering all sorts of lies and madness against the United States Government and the Northern people, the opinion was entertained, that JOHN MITCHELL had got beyond the danger of falling into a lower deep. This opinion is somewhat shaken by his connection with the New York *News*. We are afraid there is but one mode of elevation suited to MITCHELL'S case. Some court of justice should suggest it to him. A more imprudent, unscrupulous, treacherous rebel does not exist than this JOHN MITCHELL, the Richmond editor.

SOMEBODY TO HATE.—Some people cannot enjoy life unless they have somebody always on hand to hate. Life stagnates, becomes insipid, watery-ish, without this. Nothing to talk about, nothing to keep up the circulation, nothing to impart heat to the temper. Some of the house-dogs of journalism, that stayed about home, barking and growling, while others went abroad and chased the enemy, are in a very bad way for somebody to hate. They did pretty well while poor Mr. LINCOLN lived, but they have been sadly at a loss, for a couple of months back. They have tried Mr. STANTON, but it does not seem to fit. Mr. HOLT is the man now. BUTLER comes in for a share. DIX gets a scowl now and then. Any old Democrat that is active in the country's service is a good thing to hate.

A SOLDIER NEAR HOME.—We met in the street a day or two since, a tall, strong, handsome soldier, with as much bronze on his intelligent, good natured face, as the weather and long campaigning could put there. He was paying a sort of embarrassed attention to a gun that he carried rather awkwardly in his hand. It was not the kind of arm that he had been used to handling. It was a toy that he had just bought for his little boy at home. That veteran, returning from the wars with a father's feelings in full vigor, a healthy, sober man, will make a good citizen. He is but a sample of a large class of our returning soldiers.

Resignation of Major General Herron.

Among the latest changes in the army we notice the resignation of Major-General FRANK J. HERRON, lately in command of the Coast Department, in Louisiana. One of the last acts of General HERRON was to participate in the surrender of the only remaining army of rebels in the Union, that of KIRBY SMITH, thus closing an honorable military career by wiping out of existence the last vestige of organized, armed opposition to the Government. The announcement that General HERRON designs making Dubuque, Iowa, his future home we believe to be not well founded, it being understood by his friends that he may return to this, his native city, and make his residence here. At all events he will soon revisit Pittsburgh, when his intentions for the future will probably be made known.

Major General HERRON was one of the youngest officers of his rank in the army, and won his promotion through merit alone. He entered the service early in the rebellion as a subordinate officer, and rapidly rose to the rank of Colonel. He subsequently, we believe, recruited a brigade of Iowa troops, was made Brigadier General of volunteers, and participated with them first in the battle of Pea Ridge. In his conflicts with the great rebel evacuator, STERLING PRICE, he displayed eminent qualifications for command, and soon found himself acquiring his second star. Now that the rebellion is ended, and peace is restored to our country, General HERRON has reclaimed the military service to enter again upon civil life, where, we doubt not, high honors await him.

General Tot-Bigness.

A five year old with trousers, saw a street-sprinkler for the first time the other day. With intense appreciation of the fitness of things he went home to tell his mother of "a man, with a big waggon, who had a sprinkler on to keep the boys from catching behind!"

The Rochester New York *Democrat* says: The seventeen year locusts are appearing in great numbers in that section of the country, and expects to hear of their committing fearful ravages. This is the designated year, we believe, for the "seventeen year locusts" to appear.

There is an inkling of trouble in Pettis county, Missouri. The civil authorities of that county threaten to resist the authority of the State, in commissioning officers and collecting revenue. The Governor gives them to understand that it will not be a child's play to carry their resistance beyond the point of threatening and growling. He says the right of an appointee to office under the State ordinance, needs no adjudication, and if necessary he will enforce obedience by the bayonet.

The Hartford *Post* says a gentleman in that city has five nephews in the army, who having served out all three years' enlistment, he promised them $5,000 each if they would re-enlist, which they all did. Three of them are in Sherman's army, and will be home within a very few days, and he is prepared to pay down $15,000 to the fifth, which is due to the last two, whose terms of service expire the coming fall.

The weather in the city of New York during the first week of June so far has been warmer than it was during the first week of summer or at any time previously for a period of more than ten years past.

The Toronto *Globe*, of Monday, announces that the Canadian delegates are meeting with marked success in regard to the measure for the confederation of the British Provinces. The policy proposed includes a basis upon which the connection between England and Canada will be placed on a lasting foundation, and also includes measures to immediately enhance the prosperity of the country, by fully developing its resources.

Society in Texas is in a fearful state of anarchy and demoralization. In the principal cities scenes of violence are of constant occurrence, and the better classes of citizens are anxious to secure the protection of the United States.

The times are changed, especially in Havana. The news of the surrender of Kirby Smith was received there with hearty rejoicing. Five years ago it would have put the city in mourning.

San Francisco is fortunate in the great land suit. The case was decided in favor of the city some time ago, but the losing side endeavored to get an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. After a patient investigation of the facts, Judge FIELD has refused to allow an appeal, and so the broad ranches on which the queen city of the Pacific stands are legally confirmed to her.

In some parts of Virginia the farmers have come to an agreement with the negroes to fix the basis of their labor hereafter, whereby the negro is furnish his clothing and pay his doctor's bills. One dollar per day is given to hands during harvest. These prices will rule throughout the States.

The government has distributed those hundred horses in one day gratuitously to the people in Virginia to enable them to work their farms. A Virginian ought to blush with shame while accepting the gift and thinking of the injury which he tried to do the government, now so considerate towards himself.

The present fashion of the ladies' head dresses does not come up to the fashion in Marie Antoinette's time. Marie Theresa writing to her, says: "They tell me that from the root to the top of your hair measures thirty-six inches, with feathers and ribbons above it." By this we will see that they are a pile on a foot more without being too top heavy.

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At a recent execution at Athens the criminal suddenly felled one of the two executioners to ground. The second at once drew a poignard and plunged it into the breast of the criminal, who still continued to make violent resistence. The man's arms were at length pinioned his head laid on the sliding plank, but, in consequence of his violently moving, the blade of the guillotine fell only on his shoulder. A second attempt severed the head from the body.

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Personal.

The Boston papers state that there is a lady living in North Chester, who is either an aunt or half aunt of Jefferson Davis. She is not blessed with an abundance of means.

Mexican colonization, which is but another name for filibustering, has suddenly cooled off both here and on the other shore of the continent. The grand headquarters in New York is deserted—the rush is over—and nobody has gone to Mexico.

Hon. William H. Herndon, of Springfield, Illinois, is engaged upon a Biography of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. H. is about to visit Kentucky to collect materials relating to the early history of Mr. Lincoln and his family for his work. The work will contain every incident in the early life of Mr. Lincoln, so far as they can be obtained, and many things relative to himself and ancestors which have not heretofore been made public. Mr. Herndon was a partner of Mr. Lincoln from 1841 to the time of the President's death. The public may rely upon this work as one of the most correct and truthful heretofore published. The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, says: It will be the most authentic history of Mr. Lincoln that will ever be given to the people.

Gen. Grant's home, it seems, is not to be in the Quaker City after all. The Chicago *Tribune* says: "In the course of Hon. E. B. Washburne's lecture, on Thursday evening last, he read to the audience an extract of a letter received by him recently from Gen. Grant, in which the statement is made that he considers Galena his home, and that he intends to cast his next vote there, as he did his last ones. The announcement literally appalled the audience.

A Washington letter to the Boston *Commonwealth* says: "Messrs. Stanton, Speed and Harlan are strong men in the Cabinet in favor of negro suffrage, without embarrassing qualifications; Mr. Dennison is also in favor, but he is not a positive man. Messrs. Seward, McCulloch and Welles are opposed to it."

It having been stated that Mr. Lincoln was a Free Mason, a letter from Mr. B. B. French, an eminent dignitary in the order, answers the question in the negative.

General Sherman, on Monday visited West Point, on his way to Albany, en route for Ohio. He paid his respects to Lieut. Gen. Scott, and inspected the Academy, and chatted with the cadets. After dining with the board of visitors at Roe's Hotel, and receiving the honor of a salute and a review, the General, his family and staff, took the evening train for Albany.

The Masonic lodges in France continue to forward letters of condolence and sympathy to Mr. Rigdew for the death of Mr. Lincoln, on the ludicrous information that the deceased President was a Mason. Many of these letters are beautiful tributes to the memory and to the noble qualities of the deceased, and all the lodges have gone into mourning for the period of seven months.

MARRIED.

MCKINNEY—MCCREERY—On Thursday evening, June 1st, at the house of Robert McCreery, Esq., in this city, by the Rev. Dr. Mahoney, D. D., DAVID McKINNEY, M. D., of Beaver, Pa., to Miss SADIE McCREERY.

BOGGS—TAYLOR—At the residence of the bride's father, on the evening of June 6th, by Rev. Thomas Sproull, D. D., Rev. JOHN H. BOGGS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and MARGARET A., daughter of Isaac Taylor, Esq., of Allegheny city.

DIED.

DARLINGTON—On Tuesday, June 6th, at 10½ o'clock, Mrs. JANE DARLINGTON, (relict of Benjamin Darlington, Sr., in the 62d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 216 Robinson street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
McClarran's Blackberry Troches.
McClarran's Blackberry Tincture.
For all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Flux, &c., long standing cases of Chronic Diarrhœa that would not yield to the ordinary remedies, have been effectually cured by a single box of the above Troches. Children teething should use them. They are to be agreeable and pleasant to the taste. Children will take them readily, and in such cases they can be given with perfect safety. The results will be highly satisfactory. Prepared only by

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy8

ADAMS, McKEE & CO.,
Pittsburgh Novelty Works,
CORNER OF GRANT AND FIRST STREET,
Manufacturers of Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter

SCALES,

Jamie Fixed Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron, &c. ap10

LOST.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

One on Robert McCartney, for $1,010, Edward Howard, for $560, R. Bell, for $515, and D. McLaughlin, for $10. Also one McElhany for $17.

To avoid on the above notes has been stopped, and all persons are forbidden to negotiate those notes.

JAMES PRENTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENT,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 3, 1865.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COPPER AND CUTTON.

The public will see that they can rifle on a foot more without being too top heavy.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—One hundred tons, more or less, of fine PINE CREEK IOE, will be sold cheap, for cash. Inquire of JOHN A. DANKS, Etna, Allegheny county, Pa.

JUST RECEIVED—
500 bbls. Choice Family Flour;
50 " Rye Flour;
2,000 bush oats;
500 " Prime Shelled Corn;
200 " Prime Ear Corn;
In store and for sale by
J. T. COLVIN & CO.,
396 Penn street.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

The lady managers of the Episcopal Church Home will hold a benefit for that institution, at Locust Grove, Lawrenceville, on THURSDAY, June 8, afternoon and evening. Supper tickets, 50 cents; admitted to Easton, McCrum & Co., Fifth street; or of Mellor or Marshall, Wood street, or at the door.

ICE! ICE!

The undersigned, having fitted up the ice house formerly occupied by Mr. Hartley, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to furnish

Pure Allegheny Ice,

ANYWHERE IN THE CITY,

By leaving orders at the ice house, Virgin alley, below Wood street. Persons wishing ice, can receive it at the office during the day. Open till 8 o'clock in the evening, and Saturdays from 7 till 10 p. m. and 1 till 5 p. m.

H. BLAIR.

PLANK FOR SALE.

A LOT OF PINE AND HEMLOCK PLANK,

2½ to 3 inches, and 6 to 18 feet long—has been used in tan vats—will to sold cheap. Apply to

J. T. McCLELLAND & CO.,
No. 323 Liberty street.

JAMES HEALD,

Wool Broker,

106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.

ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

One ENGINE nearly new, 12x20, made by Sharp & Kling, which we will sell reasonable—warranted to be in perfect order. Or we would exchange for one 8 or 9 by 18 or 20. Address to

H. WHITTINSONS,
Salem, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

NOTICE.

Sale of Army Mules.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1865.

Many thousands of Mules are being disposed of at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals now on hand, is reduced to the limit required for active service, now going on rapidly.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee, and of Georgia probably Four Thousand of the finest six mule teams in the world.

Many of them were bought at the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, have become attached to their fellow mules, and also to their drivers.

They are worth a high price for farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals, taken to supply the armies.

The mules will be sold at public auction; they will not bring anything like their true value; and such opportunities for farmers and others wishing to stock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in stock to make good speculations, by purchasing and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.
Brevet Major General.

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE,

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER.

With about One Hundred Acres of surface.

JAMES O'HARA,
27 Fifth street.

FOURTH QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.

ONE HUNDRED MULES,

One Hundred Mules, One Hundred Mules, One Hundred Mules, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1865, at the Quartermaster's Corral, at PITTSBURGH, PA., at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be continued on each succeeding day at the same hour, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash, United States Currency.

C. G. ROSS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army,
Commanding Depot.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR—Sealed proposals are invited until SATURDAY, June 10, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

EIGHT THOUSAND (8,000) BBLS. OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for the delivery at this depot in Sets No. 2, 3 and 5, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be addressed to me, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government Warehouses in this town, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for flour packed in new oak barrels, lined thick.

Payments will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made but before the flour is received, which will be rigid, and which is not fresh ground, and of a superior quality.

An certificate of deposit to accompany the bid of each bidder who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, No. 223 "G" street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

E. T. BRITTAIN, Captain C. S. V. S.

WELDON & KELLY,

No. 164 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.,

Gas and Steam Fitters and Plumbers, and Manufacturers of

Oil Well Pumps, Tubing and Tools,

Keep on hand Improved Oil Well Tubing with Brass or Iron Couplings, Brass or Copper Working Barrels Trouts, Clamps, Rods, Sand Pumps, and everything necessary for the working of oil wells. my18-ly

GENERAL ORDERSS NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENN'A.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1865.

I.—The sale of liquor is prohibited on all lines in this Department, traversed by troops returning to be mustered out of service, and at the respective Rendezvous, for their discharge, until otherwise ordered.

II.—Persons violating this order will be arrested, and liquor found in their establishment will be emptied out upon the ground.

By command of Major General Cadwalader,
JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

BY THE HELP OF LIFE INSURANCE every business man saves a competency for old age, or ample provision for his family in case of death.

A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE
Is the only investment which secures absolutely
A POLICY OF LIFE INS

e Daily Commercial

EVELRY IN THE EAST INDIES.

following remarkable poem appeared originally, ewe, in the St. Helena Magazine, and was afterwarded into European journals and some in this ry. It relates to the early services of English offi in India, when the army was moved down by rvice. When Mr. Macaulay's account of the eff of small pox in England is remembered, as it de s the separation of brothers, sisters and lovers, w be seen that this poem gives, with wonderful ex what is yet nobler, however painful, the very pas "military despair, but still the *dying together of ers in arms*:

We meet 'neath the sounding rafter,
And the walls are painted and fair,
And they shout to our pride of laughter,
But mind to your glasses, steady!
But mind to your glasses, steady!
We drink from our comrades' eyes,
Quaff a cup to the dead already—
And hurrah! for the next that dies.

Not here are the goblets glowing;
Not here is the vintage sweet;
'Tis we as our hearts are flowing,
And dark as the doom at best.
But mind to your glasses, steady!
And cross off all sighs and pulses rare,
A cup to the dead already,
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Not a sigh for the lot that darkles;
Not a tear for the friends that sink;
We'll sing, amid the wine cup's sparkles,
As the liquid we sing we drink.
So stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis this that the regular boys,
One cup to the dead already—
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Time was when we frowned at others;
We thought we were wiser then;
Ha! ha! let *them* think of their mothers,
We hope to see them again!
No! stand to your glasses, steady!
The thoughtless are here the wise;
A cup to the dead already;
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

There's many a hand that's shaking;
There's many a cheek that's wan;
But soon, though our hearts are breaking,
They'll burn with the wine we've drunk.
So stand to your glasses, steady!
'Tis here the revival lies;
A cup to the dead already;
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

There is a mist on the glass congealing,
'Tis the hurricane's fiery breath!
And thus does the warmth of feeling
Turn ice in the grasp of death.
But stand to your glasses, steady!
For a moment the vapor flies;
A cup to the dead already;
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Who shrinks from the sable shore?
Where the high and haughty yearning
Of Sin shall sting no more.
No! stand to your glasses, steady!
The word is a world of lies;
A cup to the dead already;
Hurrah! for the next that dies.

Cut off from the land that bore us,
Betray'd by the land we find,
Where the brightest have gone before us,
And the dullest remain behind.
Stand fast by your glasses, steady!
'Tis all we have left to prize;
A cup to the dead already—
And hurrah! for the next that dies.

A Dream.

The clock had just told the hour of eleven, hen, sitting in my solitary apartment with y feet elevated at an angle of about forty-five grees, I was pondering over the contents of e page I had just finished reading, my attenon was suddenly attracted by the sound of innerable footsteps. I advanced to a window hich fronted the street, and by the aid of the ght, which their lanterns emitted, observed a rent crowd of people proceeding along the avement. I continued to watch them, until ey were screened from view by turning a ornered street. Then resumed my seat. All was ident as death, save a watch which hung imediately in front of me; it, by its ticking lone disturbed the sleeping deity of the place. he solemn stillness casta melancholy shade ver my mind, which was deepened by the loominess of the apartment that was only ighted by the faint rays of a candle expiring in he socket. My thoughts turned on the scene had just witnessed. A queen quickly presented itself: Whence this concourse of people? The answer was easily determined from the noise they made—he expressions they uttered, and the direction from which they came—they had seen at the theatre and were returning home. This answered, another started up—what was heir object in going there? To this my mind mmediately responded—pleasure. My reflections then turned upon the vanity of resorting there for that purpose, and finally passed on to the vanity of the world in general in courting so capricious a mistress. In the midst of these reflections sweep insensibly stole over me, I found I was in the middle of a wide and extended plain, in which no cliff rose nor mountain lifted its airy height, but its evenness was like that of the unruffled lake. I was startled by the sound. Over the farther end of this plain hung a most beautiful rainbow; the colors were the most exhilarating and brilliant I had ever beheld. The sun was shining with unusual splendor—not a cloud was to be seen. I was therefore astonished at the appearance of so beautiful a constellation. But my astonishment was greatly increased when turning my eyes from the bow towards the centre of the plain, I saw a vast concourse of people advancing in great haste. They appeared eager in the pursuit of some object, which I could not discover. The rainbow's transitiveness with which they gazed at it. My conjecture was right, for they came along the plain, neither turning to the right nor to the left, but keeping in a direction straight towards the bow. In this direction they continued running with great speed, until they came opposite where I was standing, observed they were all covered with sweat and dust. Every one was striving to be foremost. To accomplish this they endeavored, by every means in their power, often resorting to some foul expedient, to retard those who were likely to overtake them. Though seemingly very friendly, they were quite the contrary, and if any one of them should chance to stumble or fall, none would heed him, the least assistance in recovering his feet again, but all passed by him as if they observed him not. In this manner they pursued their course towards the rainbow, to which I now directed my eyes, when lo! phantom-like it moved before the crowd. Its movements, however, were very irregular; at one time I would appear almost stationary, at another it would fly off with the greatest rapidity. Its pursuers were often very near it; they then stretched every nerve to reach it; however, always eluded them, and when they thought they had obtained the longed for prize, then astonishment and confusion it would instantly fit itself to a considerable distance, yet not to their discouragement, for they hesitated on to the chase with unabated ardor. When they had proceeded a great way along the plain, they came to a place I had not before taken notice of. This was a road that led to the right to a gentle ascent. The ascent was narrow compared with the plain, and did not exceed in breadth half a mile. On either side was a rugged precipice, over which, if any thing should be cast, it would not stop before it reached the plain. The road leading up this ascent passed through lands covered with flowers and fragrant flowers, and watered by beautiful rivulets here and there winding their courses with innumerable circumvolutions. At the entrance of this road stood a youth of most pre o se ing aspect. His countenance shone with more than human brightness. His air was calculated to inspire the coming manner, and his attitude was that of earnest entreaty. In short, his whole appearance proclaimed him something more than human. He was a leader of the skies. When the crowd came where he was standing they stopped and gazed at him with admiration. He spoke, and with powerful eloquence exhibited to them the futility of the pursuit in which they were engaged; telling them it was only an apparition, and that though they should spend years in the pursuit, they would be no nearer than when they started, declaring at the same time that if they continued in their destruction was inevitable. He then entreated them to give over the chase and enter the road, promising that by following it they would secure an infinitely better prize. What is how, of which I thus mused, behind the greater part of the crowd set off with redoubled energy after the bow. They fancied that whilst their attention had been drawn away, it had acquired new beauties, and desired the more to possess it. They now turned their backs upon the stranger whose words at first had staggered their resolution. Like a stream which, swollen with fresh waters from the mountains, meets some impediment that only stops it, until it having acquired new strength, from delay, bursts through and pours its angry floods in circling torrents on the plains below; so they, having overcame their momentary hesitation, bounded on to the chase with almost inconceivable rapidity. The few who had accepted the invitation of the stranger entered the road to the right, and proceeded with slow and even pace, he himself taking the van and encouraging them. In this manner they went forward until they had ascended the hill so far I could no longer see them. Those who were cursing the plain now took a turn to the left, and still continued to run with unabated speed. They had advanced a considerable distance when I observed before them an ocean rolling and foaming in a fearful manner. Wave propelling wave dashed against the shore with a noise I could distinctly hear, and retiring in circling undulations among the rocks, threw the spray high as the loftiest pines. Out of the ocean arose a black cloud, which in a short time entirely covered and brooded over it with legion darkness. It cast a gloom over the land which extended to the place where I was standing. I concluded from appearances that a storm was approaching, and my conclusion was not wrong, for it moved towards the shore in a most awfully majestic manner, enveloping every thing in darkness amidst the horrors of its blackness, vanished the rainbow the sun, which was now setting, was covered from the sight. But how can I describe the scene which followed. Those who had run in pursuit of the rainbow, when they saw the angry floods of a boisterous ocean before them, and a storm threatening universal destruction, were filled with horrible forebodings. But what was that for which they had so far ventured was taken away from their sight, and the light of the sun shut out from their eyes they fell into the greatest agonies. Despair, which often inspires strength in distress and difficulties, had on them quite the contrary effect, and when they would retrace their steps, which they now attempted to do as the only means of escape, their nerves were so totally unstrung, and they could not move. Their case was now desperate. Dreadful was the confusion. The piercing cries of theft grief vied in hideousness with the howlings of the wind that now lent its aid in rendering the scene more terrible, if possible. The storm at length having mustered all its forces burst on the heads of its victims. The lightnings flashed from pole to pole. The thunders rolled through the heavens. The earth seemed to nod from her very centre, and all creation appeared as if about to be dashed to atoms. Filled with fearful apprehensions of danger I awoke.

S. R. K.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., June, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Commissioners of the National Transportation Company, held this day at Board of Trade Rooms in Pittsburgh, Pa., it was resolved that this meeting adjourn to meet at the Monongahela House, in this city, June 13, 1865, at 9 o'clock, a. m., when books will be opened for subscription to the capital Stock of said Company, in accordance with the act of Incorporation.

B. F. JONES, President.
SPENCER HARBAUGH, Sec'y. my2-3w

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYES is the best and cheapest dye. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity or dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being composed in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dead appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so easily detected, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not wash, crock or soil the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and not will be disappointed. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., New York; Wholesale Agents. my19

AMUSEMENTS

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER..... W. H. HENDERSON.

Revived by particular desire,
THE SEA OF ICE.
THE SEA OF ICE.
THE SEA OF ICE.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings will be presented the great five act sensation play, entitled the
SEA OF ICE, or THE MOTHER'S PRAYER
With a powerful cast.
Dance..... Miss Jennie.
To conclude with
THE PHANTOM BREAKFAST.
The Martinetti Troupe will shortly appear.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, 1 rent to the rear the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the saloon. je26-ly

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
Will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 15th day of June, 1865, for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.
my 24-30 JAMES C. LEWIS, President.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
Plans and proposals will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 23d of June, for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg. Plans can be seen at the office of the undersigned, at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.
my 24-30 JAMES C. LEWIS, President.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS are invited for the rebuilding of the bridge over the Allegheny River at Mechanic street. Bidders will state plan of bridge, with full specifications, price, and date of completion.
Address, before the 15th of June next,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
President Northern Liberty Bridge Co.
Pittsburgh, May 12, 1865. my19

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO ALL DELINQUENT CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED UNDER ANY LAW OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given to all companies incorporated by or under any law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and organized at any time prior to the first Monday of November, 1864, that have failed to make report to the Auditor General, under the act approved April 21, 1858, and the act approved April 30, 1861, if latter are required to report to the Auditor General forthwith, as follows, to wit:

In case a dividend has been declared, the Treasurer will report, under oath, the amount of capital paid in, the date, amount and rate per cent. of each dividend during the year ending the first Monday of November, 1864, and any reserved fund or surplus from which the company may have had an existence; and in case no dividend has been declared during the year or years ending as aforesaid, then an appraisement of the cash value of the stock as it existed between the first and fifteenth days of November, must be made by the President or Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors, under oath. When no appraisement is made the report should also state at what time the company was organized.

In addition to the above report, under the act of April 24, 1858, companies not paying a tax on tonnage are required to make a separate report to the auditor general of the amount of net earnings or income received during the period from April 20, to November 1, 1864, in accordance with the second section of the act approved April 30, 1864.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY OTHER STATES and "doing business in this Commonwealth" are notified that they are made subject to the tax on net earnings required under the second section of the act of April 30, 1864, and are required to report to the Auditor General the amount of such net earnings or income received by them since the 30th of April and the 1st of November 1864.

All individuals companies incorporated by or under any law of the State of Pennsylvania will be afforded a reasonable time in which to make these several reports required by law, and advice requested, but continued neglect or refusal will subject them to *forfeiture of charter* and the penalty provided in the second section of the act of April 30, 1864, which is in the following words:

"Provided further, That any corporation which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth as required by the act of April 16, 1838, entitled 'An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by corporations,' from time to time make return within sixty days after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and all delinquent corporations refusing or refusing to make returns and payments to the State as required by the provisions of this commonwealth in relation thereto, shall have all their rights and privileges declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor."

JACOB SLAGLE,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
HARRISBURG, May 10, 1865.—May 19-1m.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on Saturday June 24th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a.m., the equal undivided one-half part of all that lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No. 64 in William Robinson, Sr.'s plan of the sub-division of out lots No. 177 and 150 in their reserve tract, called the Rocky Vista extension of Allegheny, said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Pride street, at the distance of 418 feet from the North Common, thence North twenty feet to Taylor Avenue, thence by said avenue one hundred and ten feet, thence to a nineteen feet alley, thence by said alley south twenty feet, thence East one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys. my31-6d

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
au22-1y

GEO. W. WHITE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, corner Montgomery avenue and Sandusky st.
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Formerly occupied by Dr. Bayer. ap20-1m

J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS., Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Scudder's Relief's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. ap6

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MONEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no12 No. 56 Fifth st.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
139 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.,
continue to fit Dwellings with Water and Gas in the best style, and in short notice. Gas Fixtures constantly on hand. Particular attention given to fitting with Sheet Lead Cisterns, Tanks, Tubs and Sinks. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to
my11-1y

PINE TAR.
PURE PINE TAR,
In large and small barrels, for sale by
BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
my26-1m **297** Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c
Warehouse, No. **118** Water street, four doors below the Monongahela House.
se11 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.
The firm of SAINT & PAUL was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of PAUL & GIBSON, their successors, who will settle the same, and will continue the boat store and Grocery business at the old stand, No. 227 Penn street.
Pittsburgh, May **27**, 1865—my30-6t J. G. SAINT,
J. A. PAUL.

JONES, BOYD & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL,
Corner of Ross and Second streets, Pittsburgh.
feb7-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—By a young man who has served four years in the army, a situation as ASSISTANT SALESMAN in a store, hardware, or any other store. Speaks both English and German, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address "F. N. T. K.," this office. jes-2t

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book-keeper, or Shipping Clerk, by a young man who can come well recommended. Address "LOYOLA."
Jy7-6t Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—A situation as Assistant Book-keeper, or Shipping Clerk, by a young man twenty years old, who has been in the Provost Marshal and Postoffice; also, in railroad and express offices, and in the boot, shoe, hat and cap trade. Address, "J." this office. jy7-3t

WANTED—A Principal to take charge of public schools in Bedkeswater, beaver county, Pa. Term eight months. Applications will be received up to MONDAY, **June 12**, by order of the Board of Directors. S. MOORHEAD, Secretary.
June 2, 1865. je-3t

WANTED—Bonds and Mortgages, and Promissory Notes, to the amount of **$10,000.** Stocks of every description bought and sold.
B. McLAIN & CO.,
je **129** Fourth street.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 40 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
IN THE WORLD,

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices,
At 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS,
Call at 47 Fifth Street.
IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,
Call at 47 Fifth Street,

If you want some fine linen, cotton or woolen
SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS. and SUSPENDERS
Call at 47 Fifth Street.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.
LINEN DUSTERS at **$2.50** and **$3.00.**
SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.
200 Business Suits at $10.00,
AT
N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,
47 FIFTH ST. OPPOSITE THEATRE.
my17

PRINTING.

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh,
BOOK and Pamphlet Printing, in the Plainest and Most Tasteful Style.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
BOOK PUBLISHERS,
are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly, and make
BLANK BOOKS
to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. **79** Wood street, or at their Printing House and Bank Bindery, No. **96** Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no30

LITHOGRAPHY.
The Lithographic establishment of Krebs & Bro., corner of Wood and Diamond alley, removed to Nos. **17** and **19** Fifth street, to the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Schuchman. Having purchased the entire Lithographic stock of Messrs. Krebs & Bro., and Wm. Schuchman, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Lithographic work on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.
ap4 OTTO KREBS.

SCHOOLS.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
The First Session of the Pittsburgh
SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Corner Third and Market street, (Gazzam's building, second story, entrance on Third street,) will begin MONDAY, June 5th, 1865, and continue forty weeks.

The Course of Study will embrace all the branches of a thorough classical and English education, together with full instructions in the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages.

Applicants for admission will apply to the Principal, **209** Penn street, near St. Clair street.
REFERENCES: Rev. R. H. Gracey, D. D., Hon. S. A. Purviance & son, and D. S. Hanlin, M. D.
J. W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
my27-1w Principal.

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in
OIL CITY,
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe24f

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
dec26

LIME.—WE ARE NOW BURNING Lime from the celebrated Bellefont Lime quarries with wood. Our lime is from 88 to 99 per cent. pure lime, for which we hold a certificate of the late Professor of Chemistry of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. To the White Glass manufacturers this Lime is especially recommended. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. Address
SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
my26-1m Bellefonte, Pa.

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
Agents for the purchase and sale of
Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.
OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High streets, (opposite Court House.)
FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.
Lands and interests on all the streams in this region for sale STRICTLY ON COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.
All business attended to faithfully and promptly.
jan1-dm-eod-TuThSSat

UNION MOWERS,
PLOWS,
SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES,
Hay Elevators, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale by
JOHN HALL & CO.,
Nos. **121** and **123**, corner of Pitt and Liberty streets,
my27-d&w3m PITTSBURGH.

SAWYER'S
BARBERS' SOAPS.
The luxury of a good shave, and the pleasure of the toilet are greatly enhanced by using a superior article of soap.
Sawyer's Ambrosial Shaving and Toilet Compound.
I am frank to confess, makes the nicest lather for shaving, and is the finest for toilet purposes, that I have for years had the pleasure of using in my business.
NATHANIEL ALLEN,
my23] of the Monongahela House shaving Saloon.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.
REDUCTION!
THOMPSON & GROETZINGER,
No. 116 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Are now receiving a full assortment of the latest styles American and English Brussels; also,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
To which they would call especial attention. Also,
VELVET
RUGS, MATS AND OIL CLOTHS.
Which will be sold at reduced prices. je5-1m

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
Joseph Horne & Co.,
HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF
Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers
FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES,
Also, a full stock of
SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,
AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE GOODS,
Just opened—
REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.
These goods we offer at real bargains.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my19 **77** and **79** Market street.

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third Home above Diamond Alley.
my25 PITTSBURGH.

S. E. M'ELROY. JAMES DICKSON. JOHN T. SHANE
DRY GOODS!
AT WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
(LATE WILSON & M'ELROY.)
No. 54 Wood Street,
Offer at all times a well selected Stock, at Popular Prices.
my6-6w

BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE..... JAS. BATEMAN..... WM. HARBAUGH.
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,
Wool Brokers,
122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
my22-3m

R. H. ADAMS..... T. C. KNIGHT..... JAS. T. SHARP.
ADAMS, KNIGHT & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
146 South Third Street, Opposite Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks, Loans, Government Securities, etc., bought and sold on commission. mh31-3m

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my24-1y

STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, WILKINS HALL.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.
Rates of Commission.
Oil Stocks selling at **$2** and under..... 1½ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at **$2** and up to **$12**..... 1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at **$12** and up to **$50**..... ½ per share.
Oil Stocks selling at **$50** and over..... ½ of 1 per ct.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies Wines and Cigars,
Nos. **221** and **223** corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.
15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
20 hhds assorted Brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
my27 **111** and **113** Water street.

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS, for sale by
GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my23 111 Water street.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
my23 Liberty street.

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
FISH DEALERS,
Nos. **139** AND **132** NORTH WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA. ap24-3m

PRODUCE.—
50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Rags;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
jy25 Nos. **190** and **192** Second street.

PRODUCE.—
100 bushels Potatoes.
150 " Dried Apples.
10 " White Beans.
New Bacon and fierce and keg Lard. For sale by
COOK BROTHERS & CO.,
my9 No. **12** Smithfield street.

C. REITER..... J. A. GRAFF
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. **215** Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap3-augs-6m

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.
This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or lost functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency or any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unparalleled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE

The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial, it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds. It will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietor
81 Cedar street, New York
Sold in Pittsburgh by JOS. FLEMING,
corner Market street and the Diamond.

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	T. M. HOWE,
JAS. MARKS,	JAKE HOLL,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
HENRY LLOYD,	ALFRED TOWNSEND,
JOHN GALBRAITH,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
N. J. BIGLEY,	E. M. GORDON.

my26-3md

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE LAND
AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
WILL be offered for sale, at public outcry, on the premises, on **MONDAY, JUNE 12th, 1865**, all that certain Tract or Land, situate in ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, Allegheny co., Pa., adjoining lands of Alex. Hamilton, Jno. Rankin, J. M. Henderson, William Douglass, and others, late the property of Major John Robinson, deceased, and known as the Farm west of the Township Road, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres of Land, and about **110** Acres of Coal. There is about one hundred acres of the land cleared, which is rich and well adapted to farming purposes. The balance of the land is well timbered. The farm is well watered with never-failing springs. The building are a large frame Log Dwelling House and Frame stable. The coal is of the best quality of Youghiogheny coal, and at a convenient distance to the Monongahela and Youghiogheny canals, also the Pittsburgh and near Elrod's station on the Connellsville Railroad.

Sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M., when the Terms will be made known on day of sale.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
Jes-10t

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
A MILL PROPERTY for sale, that known as the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON'S, of Pittsburgh, containing **187** acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about **30** acres cleared, and about **50** acres of fine Bituminous Coal, and some **50** acres of his land heavily timbered, and the balance cultivated. The Mill and improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE FRONT HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never failing Well, an Orchard of all of the best varieties of fruit now in bearing also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm is upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for the building up a Hamlet, for the purpose of convenient and profitable disposition of the Farm. For rent or other produce of the land. This whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Or Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. M'KNIGHT, Esq.,
jy1-tf Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out into one hundred and seventy lots, each one and a half acres each, with wide streets; **19** acres in the plan are reserved for a Public Park. This is one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air is pure and healthful, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city. From the healthful naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes it a very desirable property. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, via Wylie street; having a good road; it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a large Conservatory, 55 feet long, very convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Plans and maps can be seen at my office. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
WM. M'CLELLAND,
jy5-tf Attorney, No. **87** Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Fair Township, adjoining the city line, opposite the Upper Works, Fairmount Ward, having a river front of **210** feet by **240** feet on Taylor street, on which is a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Shop, **40** by **100** feet. Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, as it has a river front of **210** feet, and a depth of **240** feet, with all the buildings substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Title perfect. Terms liberal and made easy. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE
Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. **1** and **3** Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House, fronting on Diamond alley, and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Title perfect. Terms and rents easy, &c. Enquire of
R. H. KING,
jy1-tf No. **70** Liberty street.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.
Engine **12** inch cylinder and **4** foot stroke; copper steam pipes, three-way cocks; Boiler **22** feet long, **40** inches in diameter, **2** flues **13** inches each in diameter, with steam gauge, **12** feet long, **24** inches in diameter, with iron grate bars. Also, other Machinery from a Saw Mill, consisting of Engine, Boiler, Saw Carriage, Saw Arbor, Saw Mandrel, Saw Frame, Belting, Pulleys, &c. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to Messrs. Graff & Reiter, Commission Merchants, Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, on the premises, Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa.
JOHN M'CLELLAND.

FOR SALE
ONE NEW UPRIGHT DRILL,
In course of constru

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival of Knap's Battery.

Intelligence was received yesterday that Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, which was organized in this city and which has rendered efficient service during the war, would arrive here at 11 o'clock last evening. The announcement had the effect of drawing a large crowd of the friends and relatives of the members of the Battery to the Liberty street Passenger Depot to witness their arrival, but owing to a derangement in the time table, the train which conveyed these war-worn veterans was delayed until after one o'clock this morning. About twelve o'clock a train passed down Liberty street, and the crowd presuming it contained the battery, made a rush for it, but upon inquiry ascertained that the troops which it conveyed passed down on the 29th Iowa and detachments of the 7th and 28th regiments of the same States. In the absence of the Edwards another train arrived, but it contained the 124th Illinois, and together with detachments of the 12th, 40th, 17th, 36th, 28th, and 23d Wisconsin regiments. These troops, however, informed those in waiting that Knap's Battery was in a train immediately in their rear, and would be due in a short time. In about fifteen minutes a train hove in sight, and just with an extremely excitable reception. The Battery was 115 s composed of two hundred and thirty men, under command of Capt. Sloan, marched to City Hall, and partook of a sumptuous supper which had been furnished by that noble organization, the Soldiers' Relief Association, after which the boys divided their responsibles to the other troops. A brass band was at the depot at the time of their arrival, for the purpose of escorting the troops to City Hall, but owing to their non-arrival at the time indicated, declined waiting for them. A public reception will be tendered Knap's Battery this morning at the Allegheny City Hall.

Home for the Friendless.

The annual meeting of this useful institution will take place this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Home, on Washington street, near East Common, Allegheny city. It is expected several addresses will be delivered, and the usual reports will be presented. The Home is not as well known by the public as its merits deserve, nor are our citizens aware what a vast amount of good has been accomplished since its establishment. We believe there are about sixty friendless children in the Home at the present time, or there were some weeks ago. It is managed by a board of twenty-four lady managers, we believe, who labor without fee or reward, whose names are sufficient to give energy and dignity to the noble object of providing for these little friendless ones.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

TUESDAY, June 7.—Michael Carr was arraigned on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by John Carr. On a hearing of the case the defendant was ordered to pay the costs and give security to keep the peace towards the plaintiff.

Daniel Bedell was charged with felonious assault and battery, on oath of Emanuel Harris. The allegation was that the defendant had attempted to cut the throat of the prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of simple assault and battery, and the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Wm. Burns was arraigned on a charge of larceny, in stealing a horse, saddle and bridle from J. W. Skeese, of Snowden township. The defendant had been employed by Mr. Skeese, as a farm hand, and deliberately rode off with the property while the family were at church. He was arrested in Washington county, with the stolen property in his possession. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned at noon, there being no other cases ready for trial.

THE BLYTHE MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of citizens was held at the St. Charles Hotel on Tuesday evening to mature steps for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the late David G. Blythe, of this city.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Broome, Wentworth and Herries, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a dramatic and musical performance in aid of the fund.

Messrs. Batchelor, Gillespie, Lellie, Davitt, Adams, McClurg and Wall, were appointed the Committee on Finance, with power to add to the number.

After hearing several of Mr. Blythe's poetic productions read by Mr. Broome, the meeting adjourned.

PERSONAL.—Judge Samuel J. R. McMillan, of the Supreme Bench of the State of Minnesota, is at present in the city on a brief visit. Judge McMillan is a native of Allegheny city, and was admitted to the office of Hon. A. W. Loomis. Some years since he removed to the State of Minnesota, and was shortly afterwards elected to a judgeship in one of the County Courts. He is now on the first bench in the State, a position which is due to his merits and ability as a lawyer. He was a delegate to the New School General Assembly at Brooklyn, and purposes spending a few days with his friends before returning to the Northwest.

THE TURF.—A great pacing race comes off to-day at Suffolk course, Philadelphia, in which the Pittsburgh horse "McCousler" takes part.

On Friday next, at Fashion Course, Long Island, there will be a trotting race for two thousand dollars a side, between the celebrated horse "Dexter" and "Lady Thorne." Both have trotted the mile in public within the last week in two minutes and twenty-five and a half seconds. The race will, no doubt, be closely contested. Byron Woodruff is to hold the ribbons over "Dexter," while Sam. McLaughlin is to take care of "Lady Thorne."

SHOP LIFTING.—Mrs. Eliza Laughan was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Mayor's police, for the larceny of a pair of pants from Kliss' clothing store, on Market street. She was held to bail for her appearance at court. A few minutes after the above case had been disposed of, a boy named Wm. Meyers, a resident of Pipetown, was brought to the Mayor's office, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from No. 28 Fifth street. He was locked up for a hearing. The merchants of this city are much annoyed by these petty pilferers, and they have determined to prosecute all persons found so offending hereafter.

OFFICIAL VISIT.—The members of the Grand Jury, in company with the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, paid an official visit to the Dixmont Insane Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—A very entertaining bill is presented for performance to-night. See advertisement.

BENEFIT OF ANNIE EBERLIE.—The farewell benefit of Annie Eberlie, and positively her last appearance, will take place on Friday evening, on which occasion he will perform in the new drama of "Marriage," the new poem "Our Soldiers Coming Home," which is ry appropriate at this time.

MR. WENTWORTH, a very deserving young actor, will have a benefit at the Theatre on Saturday evening.

Prices of Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, June 7.

Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, no bid; Copper Falls, 17½; Franklin, 22½; Hancock, 15; Huron, no bid; Isle Royal, 8½; Minnesota, 12; Quincy, 92; Rockland, 4½; Superior, no bid.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.

Receipts—1,700 bbls flour, 50,000 bu wheat.

Flour—Dull and nominal. Holders ask former prices. Buyers hold off.

Wheat—Declined 2@4c. Sales 135,000 bu No. 1 at $1 19 @1 20 cash; $1 18 seller all June; $1 16 for No. 2. Evening sales, 40,000 bu No. 1 at $1 17@1 18 cash; $1 17 seller all the 12th—the market closing steady at $1 17 cash.

Freights—Firmer. The bark Water Witch takes wheat to Kingston at 10c.

Cotton at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.

Cotton—Market heavy and declining, with sales of 28 bales middling at 35½c; 50 do do at 36c; 35 do do at 35½; 22 do do at 35c; and 22 bales on private terms. We notice quite a discrepancy between yesterday's private dispatches from New York, and those of the Associated Press. The former quoted at 43c, with a downward tendency, while the evening papers quote dull at 44@45c ₱ lb.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 37 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

T. H. NEVIN, PREST.; R. PATRICK, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 7, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
Allegheny County 6's	.....	77 00
Connellsville Co.	74 00	76 00
Pennsylvania Insurance Co., (part paid)	.....	15 00
Connellsville Railroad (1st, stock)	9 00	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad	.....	7 00
Alleghony & Manchester P. Railway	50 00	.....
Birmingham Passenger Railway	.....	50 00
Exchange Bank	.....	99 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers	51 00	55 00
Allegheny National Bank	.....	61 00
Fourth National Bank	110 00	.....
Columbia	.....	48 50
Penn & Blood	1 00	.....
Oil Basin	.....	6 00
Oil Creek	.....	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	.....	2 00
Cherry Run Central	.....	1 00
Elk County & Cherry Run	.....	50
Merchants'	.....	20
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 25
Federal Oil	.....	1 40
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 05
Ohio Valley	.....	1 10
McAvey	.....	25
Rose	.....	65
Northwestern Copper Company	.....	4 75
Mingo Coal	.....	12 00
Cash Bank	.....	5 00
Peoples' National	.....	1 00
M'F'g	.....	75
Marksburgh	.....	3 25
Phœnix	.....	1 10

WEDNESDAY, June 7—P. M.

The attendance is so meagre at the Evening Board that there appears to be no chance for any sales. This, and the previous evening were totally devoid of any transaction in any stock, and further than a formal calling of the usual list, no particular interest was evinced. People will not attend on account, primarily, no doubt of the excessive heart, and secondly holders do not want to sacrifice their stock—knowing that by exercising a little more patience their investment will turn out profitable.

—We hear of a continued excitement in United States Petroleum Stock in New York and further advance of prices. At the morning board there it fluctuated between $26, and $24 90. In the afternoon it was firm at $25, and parties who had sold short some days ago were carrying at that figure, fearing it would go higher.

The sales of this stock at the first board on Tuesday were 8,800 shares, the afternoon board and the transactions at the public board, would probably make an aggregate of say 20,000 shares, which, at an average of $21, makes over $400,000 in this stock alone.

We are continued to hear favorable reports from the oil region, and we may almost any day have to announce a heavy strike of one or more of our local companies, so me of which have what is considered among the best territory on Pit Hole creek and tributaries.

—The sudden rise in the price of the stock of the United States Petroleum Company of New York, advancing within the past forty-eight hours ten dollars a share, is another proof of the prospective worth of many of our low priced oil shares, which are founded upon the same kind of territory, within but a short distance of which the Rynd Farm was brought up the Pit Hole ravine from a comparatively neglected condition to be now regarded as the rich of oil places of Venango county. It should certainly be encouraging to many of the nervous holders of oil stocks in companies that possess and are prosecuting vigorously unbotubtedly good oil lands, but whose faith in the investment is now so weak and tremulous as would almost induce them to throw away their certificates for a mere trifle. They are looking at the dark side of the picture. Reports reach their ears daily that wells are only yielding a few barrels, and the whole oil region is falling off to about one-half of its yield a year ago; that oil lands are becoming of little value, and, in a word, the whole oil business is a bubble ready to burst and leave not a trace behind. It would, indeed be next thing to useless to calm down the disquieted minds of this class of holders. Nothing would pacify them but their money back again. They that speculate must have patience and courage. It is not true that there is any alarming abatement in the daily yield of oil, and whatever influence there may be at present time, there are reasons other than the giving out of wells. In the first place, the specific tax of a dollar a barrel, which the Government has placed upon the yield of each well, has had the effect to stop scores of wells which were pumping from ten to twenty barrels per day. Most of these are upon leases which require half the oil to the landowner, or less. The price of oil at wells distant from convenient transportation is so low that it will not pay to continue the working of the wells. If the government had limited all according to its quantities value there would not have been any ground of complaint, or any material damage to the oil interests. This can be remedied by future legislation.

—The following interesting extract of a letter from a leading German banker, to Jay Cooke, will be read with interest:

"Now, I would persuade you to use your influence with the Secretary of the Treasury to open to the public a program of the fine arrangements which this need not be now, but, perhaps on the 1st of January, 1866. In that judgment he could resume much easier, but a sudden resumption would entail no doubt many calamities on the merchants on your side. But the opening of the time program of resumption would strike terror into the souls of those leeches in hunting for gold to be foiled. I predict, and you will see, that the United States paper money will be at a premium before long, as it ought to be, for its usefulness and convenience. The sensible merchants will soon learn to appreciate it. But when peace is fully restored on your side [illegible] will spring up speculations as the world has never seen before. And a withstanding it emerging of the world financial will be of advantage to the United States to have foreign capital invested for a permanency in their securities. Moreover, it would allow of sending a rich harvest of bonds over without loss, and securing thus the balance of trade to the United States. For, not being sure the cotton does not come regularly to market in Europe, the remittance of these bonds making a considerable sum in your favor, and keeps exchange below par, as it is at present for gold rates. The English would not object to it, for it would bring their stock on the continental sense of the term) I know of any where, without exactly seeing the danger for them, feel a fascinating, and, perhaps, deceptive confidence, which leads the public here refrains from buying them. But that would soon disappear if the experimentments was only at a distance certain. Then you would see how Europeans would buy!"

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks, for the past week and month:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$14,442,350	$14,442,350		
Loans	28,000,000	28,000,989	Inc.	$977,023
Specie	1,259,633	1,258,782	Inc.	1,129
Legal Tenders	21,070,833	20,869,000	Dec.	67,167
Deposits	42,964,701	41,818,376	Dec.	1,476,125
Circulation	6,674,192	6,717,553	Inc.	43,561

The above exhibit of the past week, between very little change except in deposits which fell off nearly a million and a half of dollars. The legal tender notes fell off $60,000. The legal tender notes are increasing specie all increased, but not largely. The banks are easy, and freely extend accommodation on almost all desirable paper offered.

—The following is a comparative statement of the New York Banks for the week:

Loans - - Dec.	$2,028,578	Deposits - Dec.	$10,145,337
Specie - Dec.	716,451	Legal Tenders,	
Circulation - Inc.	250,388	Dec. - -	3,458,633

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 6.

There is no essential change to quote in the general market. The receipts continue fair, with a moderate demand. Cargo values have suffered no material decline since our last report. In the yards buyers confine their purchases to immediate wants, with little or no disposition to speculate. Sales included the following cargoes:

70,000 feet half strips, remainder mixed, at $12 75.

70,000 feet clear half strips, remainder common mixed, at $13.

140,000 feet deck coarse, remainder mill run, at $12 50.

90,000 feet half strips, remainder common mixed, at $12 50.

85,000 feet half strips, remainder mill cut common, at $12 00.

160,000 feet pine sawed, two-thirds strips, remainder boards, at $13 00.

75,000 feet half strips, remainder mill cut Rapid River log, at $12.

50,000 feet coarse, at $11.

Sales of 240,000 sawed shingles, A, at $3.

The following are the yard quotations as near as can be ascertained:

First clear ₱ M	$40 00@45 00
Second clear ₱ M	30 00@35 00
Third clear ₱ M	20 00@25 00
Stock boards	20 00@21 00
Box or select boards	21 00@25 00
Common boards	14 00@16 00
Fencing	15 00@17 00
Joists	12 00@14 00
First clear flooring rough	45 00@48 00
Second clear flooring rough	40 00@45 00
Common flooring rough	28 00@30 00
Siding clear dressed	22 00@24 00
Second clear	20 00@22 00
Common	14 00@17 00
Long joists	14 00@22 00
Short joists and scantling	14 00@16 00
Shaved shingles ₱ M	3 50@4 00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3 00@3 50
Shaved shingles, star	3 75@4 00
Cedar shingles	3 50@4 00
Sawed shingles, A	2 50@3 00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2 00@2 50
Lath ₱ 1,000 pcs	2 75@3 00
Posts ₱ 1,000	15 00@40 00
Pickets	14 00@20 00

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

June 6.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are light this week, only reaching about 500 head. The market, in consequence, is more active, and prices have advanced fully 1c ₱ lb. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers are selling at from 13@13½c, and fair to good at 9@12c, as to quality. The market closed firm at the following rates:

Sheep are without change; 5,000 head sold at from 6@7c ₱ lb gross, for clipped.

Hogs are scarce, and 1,300 head sold at the different yards at from $16 13 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Cows—In demand; 70 head sold at from $75 up to $90 per head, as to quality.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

500 head from Pennsylvania.
210 " from Ohio.
150 " from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

122 Martin, Fuller & Co., Pennsylvania, 17@19½c.
72 Ullman & Co., Western, 18@20.
142 Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 18@20.
50, P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 17@20.
30, Jones & Dechese, Pennsylvania, 18@18½.
50, A. Kreamedy, Pennsylvania, 14@18.
25, Gust Shamberg, Pennsylvania, 16@19.
50, J. S. Kirk, Pennsylvania, 17@20.
40, E. McFillen, Pennsylvania, 17@20.
30, Christy & Bro., Western, 17@20.
160, O. Smith, Western, 18@20.
40, James McFillen, Western, 18@20.

Cows—The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 120 head. The market is dull and prices weak. Springers are selling at from $25@55 ₱ head, and cow and calf at from $35 to $60, as to quality.

Sheep—The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips Avenue Drove Yard are fully equal to the demand this week, reaching about 5,200 head; the market is dull and prices weak; sales are making at from 6@7c ₱ lb gross, for clipped sheep, according to condition; the market closed very dull at the above rates.

Hogs—The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union Avenue Drove Yards reach about 1,500 head this week. The market is very dull at about former rates, with sales at $16@$16 the 100 lbs net.

1,050 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $16@$16 the 100 lbs net.

450 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $16@$16 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

Business continues without any change of importance. The demand being confined to lots to meet the wants of the home market. The dull season is now fairly inaugurated. Buyers, however, were shy, and not disposed to purchase liberally unless at a decline; holders, did not view it in the same light, hence the sales were not large. The weather has been changeable. During the largest portion of the day it was excessively warm, but in the afternoon we had a fine cooling rain. Both rivers are at a low water stage, the Allegheny being only navigable for flats, barges and keels, which have things all their own way. Freights to the oil regions continue plenty. On the Monongahela, business held its sway. The only arrival from below was the Pilerim. She came direct from Nashville, and had a large freight for the water. She will probably enter the Parkersburg trade, for which she is admirably adapted. The only departures for below were the Petrolia and Petrolia No. 2, for Parkersburg, with all the freight they could carry on the water. The Brownsville and Elizabeth packets are still making their trips regularly, the regulars of Class No. 3 being nearly docked. Below will be found the sales and quotations in some detail:

GROCERIES—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. Prices have undergone no change for some days. The following are the prevailing rates: Coffee—The demand was fair, particularly for Rio, with regular sales at 32½@32¾c. Sugar—There is moderate inquiry for prime, for very choice. There is nominal rates were Cuba, 16@16c Porto Rico, 16@16c; Trinidad, 16@16c; New Orleans, 15@15c; Muscovado, 15@15c; Refined—Crushed, 20@20c; Powdered, 20@20c; Coffee A, 19@19c; Extra C, 18@18c; C, 17@17c; Golden C, 16@16c; Yellow C, 15@15c; Molasses—No Quotation on sale; Porto Rico ranges from $1 20 to $1 30 gallon; Muscovado, 78c to $1 00. Rice—We note regular sales Rangoon at 12 to 13c ₱ lb.

BACON—The market presented no new feature worthy of particular notice. The demand being moderate, sales are on a similar description to yesterday, say 2,500 lbs at 15c. S. C. Hams—Sales of Canvassed at 20c; Plain Sugar Cured, 19c; Canvassed, 18 to 18½.

DRIED BEEF—Market steady, but not active. Sales Plain Sugar Cured, 19@19½c; Canvassed, 18 to 18½.

LARD—Lard Oils: Sales 20 bbls No. 1 at $1 50; No. 2 at $1 50 @ gallon.

BUTTER—Is in good demand. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales 12 packages at 15 to 20c, as per quality.

EGGS—The market was not so well supplied, and for 8 bbls at 20c, that being the outside figure.

POTATOES—The market was inactive. The sales made lately continued to lots to meet the wants of the home market, hence we have no large sales to record. The supply on hand was ample and to spare. Prices, however, were governed by the quality. Early Rose from $3 to $4 per bbl, and Mercers at $2 50 @ $3 per bbl.

ONIONS—The supply on hand was ample and to spare. Prices, however, were governed by the quality. Extra Red sold to a fair extent at $9@$9 25 other sales were made at $7@$7 50. Common Yellow were forgotten, selling at various prices. The principle portion of the receipts are for forwarding.

CHEESE—The increase in the receipts are beginning to be felt, the market was not so firm. Sales 50 box W. R. at 19c; 50 box R. Old sold at 18c.

HAY—The sales since our last were made at a variety of prices—for example, baled sold at $16@$18 ₱ ton on the landing. We also note sales at $17 @ 20 on the scales. Loose sold from store at $25. At the scales 4 loads were disposed of at $18@$19 ₱ ton.

FEED—The market was very dull. Prices were altogether nominal, as follows: Bran, $1 ₱ cwt; Shorts, $1 25; Middlings, $1 85. The supply on hand was the demand.

SALT—The demand was very limited. It can be purchased at $2 60 ₱ bbl. The market has an ample supply.

GRAIN—The market was without any material change. Certain descriptions were very dull. The supply in the market was ample. The following were the sales reported: Corn—Sales 1,000 bushels, Jefferson, at 90c. Oats were decidedly the leading article. The sales were the largest we have reported for some time, to-wit: 3,000 bushels Jefferson, at 55c; 1,000 bushels Jefferson, at 56c; 2,000 do at 56c; 500 do 55c, and 100 do at 54c. Corn—the market for corn has ruled quiet. The receipts and the operate. The nominal rates were 72@75c for shelled, with the following sales: 400 bush at 75c; 300 do, delivered at 72c; 500 do at 73c; 1,000 do at 74c; 1,000 do at 75c. Oats—The receipts have been quite liberal, and could not learn of any sales. The nominal rates were Rod, $1 35; White, $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye dull; sales from wagon at 75c. No sales reported.

FLAX SEED—Was more fancied, with small sales at $1 75.

FISH—The market was slowly, but not very active, with small sales at the following rates: Mackerel—No. 1 Medium, $19 00@0 00; No. 2 Large, 16 00@0 00; No. 2 Medium, $15 00@0 00; No. 3 Large, $14 75@15 00; No. 3 Medium, $12 00@11 00. Herring—Salmon Lake at $5 00@5 25 ₱ half bbl; Halifax do, $8 00@8 50; Potomac do, $15 00@15 50. White Fish $9 50@10 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Thursday, June 8, 1865.

BUSINESS—The oil market was active, with a large inquiry and a liberal amount of sales. Whilst the market ruled firm prices exhibited no material change. The sales were large, particularly in crude, a large portion of which goes out of the market; in fact the sales of the past three days have pretty much cleared out the stock that remained on hand, if we except the amount that was purchased on some time since for speculation and tanked. The current rates were 2le to 24½c, packages returned and 26c to 26½c packages included. Bulk oil was held a shade higher than barrel oil. Refined oil was more fancied for present and for future delivery, and has ruled higher than at present date, there are reasons other than the giving out of wells. In the first place, the specific tax of a dollar a barrel, which the Government has placed upon the yield of each well, has had the effect to stop scores of wells which were pumping from ten to twenty barrels per day. Most of these are upon leases which require half the oil to the landowner, or less. The price of oil at wells distant from convenient transportation is so low that it will not pay to continue the working of the wells. If the government had limited all according to its quantities value there would not have been any ground of complaint, or any material damage to the oil interests. This can be remedied by future legislation.

—The following interesting extract of a letter from a leading German banker, to Jay Cooke, will be read with interest:

"Now, I would persuade you to use your influence with the Secretary of the Treasury to open to the public a program of the fine arrangements which this need not be now, but, perhaps on the 1st of January, 1866. In that judgment he could resume much easier, but a sudden resumption would entail no doubt many calamities on the merchants on your side. But the opening of the time program of resumption would strike terror into the souls of those leeches in hunting for gold to be foiled. I predict, and you will see, that the United States paper money will be at a premium before long, as it ought to be, for its usefulness and convenience. The sensible merchants will soon learn to appreciate it. But when peace is fully restored on your side [illegible] will spring up speculations as the world has never seen before. And a withstanding it emerging of the world financial will be of advantage to the United States to have foreign capital invested for a permanency in their securities. Moreover, it would allow of sending a rich harvest of bonds over without loss, and securing thus the balance of trade to the United States. For, not being sure the cotton does not come regularly to market in Europe, the remittance of these bonds making a considerable sum in your favor, and keeps exchange below par, as it is at present for gold rates. The English would not object to it, for it would bring their stock on the continental sense of the term) I know of any where, without exactly seeing the danger for them, feel a fascinating, and, perhaps, deceptive confidence, which leads the public here refrains from buying them. But that would soon disappear if the experimentments was only at a distance certain. Then you would see how Europeans would buy!"

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks, for the past week and month:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$14,442,350	$14,442,350		
Loans	28,000,000	28,000,989	Inc.	$977,023
Specie	1,259,633	1,258,782	Inc.	1,129
Legal Tenders	21,070,833	20,869,000	Dec.	67,167
Deposits	42,964,701	41,818,376	Dec.	1,476,125
Circulation	6,674,192	6,717,553	Inc.	43,561

The above exhibit of the past week, between very little change except in deposits which fell off nearly a million and a half of dollars. The legal tender notes fell off $60,000. The legal tender notes are increasing specie all increased, but not largely. The banks are easy, and freely extend accommodation on almost all desirable paper offered.

—The following is a comparative statement of the New York Banks for the week:

Loans - - Dec.	$2,028,578	Deposits - Dec.	$10,145,337
Specie - Dec.	716,451	Legal Tenders,	
Circulation - Inc.	250,388	Dec. - -	3,458,633

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 6.

There is no essential change to quote in the general market. The receipts continue fair, with a moderate demand. Cargo values have suffered no material decline since our last report. In the yards buyers confine their purchases to immediate wants, with little or no disposition to speculate. Sales included the following cargoes:

70,000 feet half strips, remainder mixed, at $12 75.

70,000 feet clear half strips, remainder common mixed, at $13.

140,000 feet deck coarse, remainder mill run, at $12 50.

90,000 feet half strips, remainder common mixed, at $12 50.

85,000 feet half strips, remainder mill cut common, at $12 00.

160,000 feet pine sawed, two-thirds strips, remainder boards, at $13 00.

75,000 feet half strips, remainder mill cut Rapid River log, at $12.

50,000 feet coarse, at $11.

Sales of 240,000 sawed shingles, A, at $3.

The following are the yard quotations as near as can be ascertained:

First clear ₱ M	$40 00@45 00
Second clear ₱ M	30 00@35 00
Third clear ₱ M	20 00@25 00
Stock boards	20 00@21 00
Box or select boards	21 00@25 00
Common boards	14 00@16 00
Fencing	15 00@17 00
Joists	12 00@14 00
First clear flooring rough	45 00@48 00
Second clear flooring rough	40 00@45 00
Common flooring rough	28 00@30 00
Siding clear dressed	22 00@24 00
Second clear	20 00@22 00
Common	14 00@17 00
Long joists	14 00@22 00
Short joists and scantling	14 00@16 00
Shaved shingles ₱ M	3 50@4 00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3 00@3 50
Shaved shingles, star	3 75@4 00
Cedar shingles	3 50@4 00
Sawed shingles, A	2 50@3 00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2 00@2 50
Lath ₱ 1,000 pcs	2 75@3 00
Posts ₱ 1,000	15 00@40 00
Pickets	14 00@20 00

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

June 6.

The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are light this week, only reaching about 500 head. The market, in consequence, is more active, and prices have advanced fully 1c ₱ lb. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers are selling at from 13@13½c, and fair to good at 9@12c, as to quality. The market closed firm at the following rates:

Sheep are without change; 5,000 head sold at from 6@7c ₱ lb gross, for clipped.

Hogs are scarce, and 1,300 head sold at the different yards at from $16 13 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Cows—In demand; 70 head sold at from $75 up to $90 per head, as to quality.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

500 head from Pennsylvania.
210 " from Ohio.
150 " from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

122, Martin, Fuller & Co., Pennsylvania, 17@19½.
72, Ullman & Co., Western, 18@20.
142, Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 18@20.
50, P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 17@20.
30, Jones & Dechese, Pennsylvania, 18@18½.
50, A. Kreamedy, Pennsylvania, 14@18.
25, Gust Shamberg, Pennsylvania, 16@19.
50, J. S. Kirk, Pennsylvania, 17@20.
40, E. McFillen, Pennsylvania, 17@20.
30, Christy & Bro., Western, 17@20.
160, O. Smith, Western, 18@20.
40, James McFillen, Western, 18@20.

Cows—The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 120 head. The market is dull and prices weak; sales are making at from 6@7c ₱ lb gross, for clipped sheep, according to condition; the market closed very dull at the above rates.

Hogs—The arrivals and sales of hogs at the Union Avenue Drove Yards reach about 1,500 head this week. The market is very dull at about former rates, with sales at $16@$16 the 100 lbs net.

1,050 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from $16@$16 the 100 lbs net.

450 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from $16@$16 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 6.

Wheat declined 1@2c. White Michigan $1 09; Amber Michigan $1 08; No. 1 Wabash $1 07. Corn dull and declined 2c; sales at 90c. Oats 86c.

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

June 6.

Iron—We have no notice increased dullness in the market, and prices are lower. Hot blast pig iron cannot be quoted $45 to $50, the latter rate for foundry, and cold blast at $58 to $65. Bar unchanged, but dull at 4½ to 5c for common and charcoal. Horseshoes at 7c; nails at 6c for Shawsheen's.

Nails—A quiet market, without change in prices. We quote 10d to 60d at $6 25, and other sizes in the usual proportion.

Coal at Cincinnati.

June 6.

Coal—The low stage of the river at Pittsburgh has served to check the demand for coal here, and it would further decline and a brisk demand arise during the week, the citizens having pretty generally concluded to lay in their winter supply. This caused a firmer market, and prices are made higher, though the quotations are the same as yesterday. The coal sells at 12 to 15c, afloat, and Youghiogheny at 18c. The retail rates remain at 17 to 20c and 22 to 25c respectively.

Chicago Wool Trade.

From Chicago Times, June 6.]

There is not enough doing in wool to establish prices. A few small lots—the first instalment of the new clip—have been brought forward and sold at prices ranging at about the quotations given for very choice. There is considerable "fishing-trip" between wool growers and buyers. The latter are holding off for lower prices, in a lower range, while the former hold extreme views. In Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, a large portion of the crop, for which 86@87c was paid in gold, is still in the hands of farmers, and it would seem that they would be justified in refusing to bring for their wool backs, in their determination to hold the present clip at extreme figures.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

CINCINNATI, June 6.

Under the advices from New York, there was an improved demand for mess pork, and about 1,000 bbls city packed were sold at $29@29 50@31, closing with a fair demand at the latter rate, with but few sellers at less than $28. The inquiry is chiefly speculative, and for city brands. Country packed can be bought at $22@$26. There was also a brisk demand for bulk meats from the smokers, and those who were carried on contracts at St. Louis. The sales aggregated 600,000 lbs, at 16c for shoulders, 22c for rib sides, 12½c for clear rib and 13½c for hams, loose, and 16c for hams, packed.

Nothing of consequence transpired in Bacon, and prices are nominally unchanged. Shoulders are held at 12½@13c. Rib Sides, 18½c; Clear Rib, 14½c; and Hams, 20@21c. Plain Shoulders sold at 16c, uncanvassed and loose, and are held at 17½c, canvassed and packed. There is a fair demand for sugar cured hams at 23@24c for city brands.

Mayor Mecredy made the following awards which were handed in on Saturday: 100,000 pounds clear rib bacon sides at $14 46; 10,000 pounds Clear Sides at 18 2 5c; 100,000 pounds shoulders at 12½c; 30,000 pounds plain hams at $18 25, and 50,000 pounds plain hams at $19 50@0 00.

Lard is dull, and can be bought at 16½ for prime city.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—Schneider & Land, 300 bbls flour; Lippens & Co., 90 stoves; Nimick & Co., 20 tons metal; S. Heazelton, 50 bxs starch; R. Kerr & Co., 100 bbls flour; Graff, Bennett & Co., 40 bbls flour; Jos. Fleming & Son, 100 bbls flour; Jeffers & Co., 22 do; Mayer, Hall & Co., 50 do; Mc Clelland & Co., 25 do; Mc Clelland, Hough & Co., 22 do; dried apples J. W. Woodwell, 12 bbls do; A. & J. Chamberlain, 100 bbls; Harry Williams, Jordan & Co 153 sks oats.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad—W. Beck & Co., 1 car salt; Mathews, Hall & Co., 1 car iron.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad.—Hall & Co., 75 pkgs mdse; Lee & Co., 1 car salt; Fleming & Co., 1 car iron.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

D. Bugher ..... Brownsville
Wm. Penn ..... Brownsville
Franklin ..... Brownsville
Lafayette ..... Brownsville
Dennis Hern ..... Irwin
Monongahela ..... Brownsville
Gallatin ..... Brownsville
Franklin ..... Brownsville
Lafayette ..... Brownsville
Dennis Hern ..... Irwin
Monongahela ..... Brownsville

Departed.

Pilgrim ..... Nashville
Petrolia ..... Parkersburg
Petrolia No. 2 ..... Parkersburg

The Bugher, Lee evening at twilight there were three bright bullet-like lights seen in the sky, in the direction of Wood street, and falling slowly, and three to 4 seconds apart. The night was clear, and the appearance on the landing was not very active. The only departures for below were the Petrolia and Petrolia No. 2.

A NUMBER of boats are in their way up. Among them the Idaho Pilinam, Captain Amaweal.

The steamer Armenia, Capt. McCullagh, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

The light draught packet Pilgrim came in from Nashville with a big trip for the water. Captain McCarthy has not yet announced what point he will put up for.

STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN DROWNED.—We regret to learn, by a dispatch received from Fort Madison, Iowa, that Capt. R. A. Gregory, an old and esteemed steamboat man, was drowned at Keosauqua, on the Des Moines river, on Thursday last. Capt. Gregory left here but a few days previous to the unfortunate occurrence, on the little steamer "Mollie McPike," of which he was master. Mollie McCoy, shortly after the Captain was drowned, recovered the body, and had it buried. The deceased leaves a wife, three or four children, and a large number of his brother boatmen to mourn his loss. Peace to his ashes.—*N. O. Picayune*, May 30.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The *Commercial*, of this date, says:

The Loving and Leonora No. 2 came in from Pittsburgh with a full trip for the Cumberland people. The former is announced for Memphis to-day, and the Leonora No. 2 will probably haul for Nashville.

We lear